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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Insurgent Activity.

AGUINALDO has again been demonstrating in MACARTHUR'S front, having taken command in person, it is said, of Luna's troops, which have been augmented by 2,000 men from the Antipolo country. He is active about San Fernando, occasionally firing upon our outposts.

There is nothing strange about this, since by a show of activity here and there the insurgent leader may keep up the discipline of his followers and give an excuse for holding them together through the rainy senson. But his restlessness does not alter the fact that we have Manila firmly in our grasp, together with the Dagupan railroad as far north as San Fernando, and are now using that line regularly for military purposes; we also hold the whole shore south of Manila to Bacoor and Cavite Viejo and even the interior as far as Imus, while practically commanding, with the fleet, whatever we choose of the coast of Luzon.

All the most valuable part of the island is therefore securely in our possession. AGUINALDO no doubt knows that we are gradually sending home volunteers and substituting regulars, and may vainly hope to make some lucky stroke by attacking us while these changes are going on.

But we ask nothing better, since his activity will give us a chance to operate on the reasonably decent roads near the towns, and drive him back with loss to the shelte. of the swamps and the jungle.

Throughout the rainy season we must expect petty demonstrations from the insurgent leader, designed to show that he is still in the field. On our side may be expected occasional efforts either to dislodge him when he ventures too near our lines, or to surround at least portions of his troops by circuitous movements to the rear. All the tactical risks in such operations are taken by our officers in the endeavor to force the insurgents to a decisive fight; but they always keep open the line of retreat and use it. Operations on a large scale may not be looked for until the end of the rainy season, by which time we shall have a very powerful force in Luzon and may expect to bring the war to an end.

A College President's Ignorance of the United States Army.

Professor Hadley, the newly elected President of Yale University, will need to exercise more sagacity and exhibit more intelligence than he displayed on Friday, in an address at New Haven, if he is to make his administration of that school of learning of distinguished ability and usefulness. A wise man takes pains to inform himself about important subjects as to which he ventures to express decided opinions, and more especially is it incumbent on him se to do when his function is to mould the sentiment of youth upon whom will devolve the solemn responsibilities of citizens of a great republic

Theignorance and misconception of which we speak were shown more particularly in President Hadley's references to the army and navy and their respective perform ances in the war with Spain. Here is one of his paragraphs:

you want an object lesson from last year's events of what I mean by this exert decorps in pub-lic service, consider the work of our navy as compared with the different record of the army. In the havy each officer is as eager for distinction and pro-motion as in the army, but each considers himself a part of a whole, whose glory is greater than any which he as an individual cangain. In the army the scramble for commissions wrought much haves, and the record of that branch is not equal to that of

If President Haddey had known anything relative efficiency he would never have talked in that way. If he had undertaken to speak of any subject of learned in quiry outside of the special sphere of his studies as a scholar and a man of science he would have guarded himself against misjudgment by careful and thorough preparation, diligently weighing the evidence; but manifestly h discussed the army and navy with no other qualification to express opinions about them than he had got from the reading of equally ignorant newspapers. It was a distinctly unscientific method, and his pursuit of it was the more inexcus able, the more reprehensible, since by a little really scientific inquiry he could have acquired knowledge as to the subject sufficient to save him from injustice and really absurd misunderstanding.

In the first place, there is no difference between the esprit de corps of the navy and of the army. They are governed by the same military principles and their moral tone is similar. Obedience is at the basis of the discipline of both. Such a distinction as President Hadley essayed to draw between the two services is utterly without justification. Neither is better than the other and neither has distinguished itself in this war more than the other. Each in its own sphere has cast lustre on American arms. and such shortcomings as occurred are inevitable in human performances and in all warfare, and they were no more notable in the one than the other.

Except for the small force of the Naval Reserves, the navy was wholly a regular, trained service. The army was unwisely supplemented by a body of volunteers and of militia without previous training for the service required of them, Congress having refused to pass the original Hull bill for the army can hardly be persuaded to revolt, reorganization and sufficient increase of the army to meet the exigencles of the war. Our little army of about 25,000 men, scattered over the Union far and wide, was made the nucleus of a force ten times as great; but the task was performed by the Government pled success. From beginning to end there was no instance of weakness or partments. If President Hadley had pursued the scientific method of qualifying himself to speak on a subject of which he was ignorant he would have read,

fication for his disparaging remark. 'The scramble for commissions wrought much havoc," he said, but where was it and in what did it consist? Obviously a great multitude of new commissions were requisite to meet the requirements of threatened by M. BEAUMETZ, who has a an army suddenly enlarged ten times its original strength. Possibly and probably there were deficiencies due to this

cause, but they were temporary only. Where and when, President HADLEY, were they serious? No such appear in the reports of the Generals who commanded the three great expeditions sent to great distances to foreign islands. For example: 'It gives me great pleasure," says the report of Gen. James H. Wilson, the ranking veteran of the civil war serving in the army of 1898, "to add that although the officers of my staff were mostly from civil life, they have, without exception, shown themselves to be admirably adapted to military life, and sure, with suitable oportunity, to win distinction in the service of their country. It is evident that the re- | ber decide by a narrow majority to sunpublic has lost nothing in the quality of its manhood during its thirty-five years of peace." Gen. Wilson was not alone in testifying to the worth of his volunteer assistants. And every one of the expeditions was successful.

No man competent to discuss the war would say as President Hadley said, that the record of that branch [the army] is not equal to that of our magnificent fighting navy." The navy undoubtedly rendered splendid service on all occasions. but when and where did the army fall behind it in that respect? It was everywhere victorious. Interruption in its supplies of food was infinitesimal, if actual at any time. Its ammunition was always ready. And this record it made in the face of far greater difficulties and dangers than the navy encountered. The navy went through the war almost without loss, while necessarily the loss in the army was comparatively great. In Cuba, in Porto Rico, n the Philippines, where does President HADDEN find any justification for his discrimination against thearmy? What officer of rank failed in his duty or did not distinguish himself by ability and bravery?

There is no such officer. Admiral Dewey's achievement in taking Manila was a splendid exhibition of naval prowess, but not less distinguished and more arduous has been the service rendered by the army in the Philippines during the whole year since then. In the history of war there has been nothing more herole and skilful than its record. Does the long campaign there? If he did he would not have undertaken to east discredit on the army in a public speech by comparing unfavorably with the navy. Admiral DEWEY would tell him a different story; he would tell him that the Philippine campaign has been illustrious in military his-

Praise of the navy is the juster the more unstinted it is; but no man competent to discuss the war would give it at the expense of the army, equally entitled to the admiration of all Americans and all qualified military judges throughout the world.

The New French Ministry.

The Cabinet, which President Lourer, after many failures, has succeeded in constructing, is the last of twenty-seven Ministries that have succeeded one another since President MacManon appointed a Republican Cabinet on Dec. 13, 1877. The new combination, headed by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, is likely, in its turn, to be shortlived, for even should it be accepted on Monday by the Chamber, it is composed of incongruous elements, brought together for the single purpose of carrying the Republican regime through the Dreyfus crisis. When that patriotic work shall have been done, the current of French politics will resume its normal course, and a relatively homogeneous Ministry will take office. The Cabinet that will have to face the

Chamber of Deputies on Monday is the

most heterogeneous that has been seen under the Third Republic. A fusion of the Moderate and Radical wings of the Republican party properly so-called has been frequently effected, but the Ministry over which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU will preside ontains not only Moderates and Radicals, but also two Socialists and a General on the retired list of the army, the Marquis DE GALLIFFET, who, had he taken of late any active part in politics, would doubtless about the two services and their spirit and have been classed among the "Rallied Republicans," most of whom are generally regarded as Monarchists and Imperialists in disguise. But ever since the decisive victory gained at the ballot box by the Republicans in October, 1877, Gen. DE GAL-LIFFET has shown himself a patriot rather than a partisan. He believed that GAM-BETTA would prove the redeemer of his country, and did not hesitate to furnish him with suggestions helpful to a reorganization of the army on a basis of loyalty to the republic. At the time, too, of the Boulangist agitation, he gave proof of fidelity to the Republican regime, but that was probably because he held the addities and the character of that pretender in small esteem. If by a plebiscite the Monarchy or the Empire could be restored. DE GALLIFFET could scarcely fail to regard the event with satisfaction, but he honestly desires the subordination of the military to the civil power, and detests the idea of seeing France Mexicanized by a change of government by pronunciamientos. In other words, DE GALLIFFET is in good faith, what many other ex-Monarchists and ex-Imperialists only profess to be, a "Rallied Republican," determined to support the existing polity until, without any intervening coup d'état, the people at the ballot box shall have substituted another system. So far as the feeling of the army is concerned, no better selection could have been made for the pivotal post of Minister of War than this brilliant cavalry officer, the record of whose services on many a battlefield and in more than one hemisphere demonstrates that French military giory will survive the punishment of the Generals implicated in the Dreyfus iniquity. Against his minis

they are likely to be obeyed forthwith. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the energetic part taken by Gen. DE GALLIFFET in the suppression of the Paris Commune has rendered him peculiarly obwith astonishing celerity and unexam- noxious to the Socialists, and there is some reason to fear that their representatives in the Chamber of Deputies may oppose the breakdown in the army or its supply de- Cabinet owing to his inclusion in it, although two of his colleagues, M. MILLER-AND and M. BAUDIN, were chosen from their ranks. Neither can M. WALDECK. ROUSSEAU depend on the undivided support for instance, the reports of the criti- of the Moderates, who constitute about onecal Inspector-General's Department, which | half of the Chamber. On the contrary, at accompany the report of the Com- a caucus of that faction, a majority thereof,

terial authority the rank and file of the

and when he issues orders to Generals

have announced an intention to cooperate in a repudiation of the Ministry just appointed, while even among the Radicals the influence of M. Brisson and M. Bourgeois has failed to stifle the antagonism certain number of followers. As for the Right, that is certain to be arrayed against the new Premier, not, perhaps, that it loves DE GALLIFFET less, but that it loves reac-

tion more. On the whole, it seems quite possible that the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet may fail on Monday to obtain a vote of confidence from the Chambers. In that event President Louser can still leave the new Ministers masters of the situation for a time by dissolving Parliament and ordering a new general election, for there is but little doubt that the Senators have sufficient faith in the Premier, who is one of their colleagues, to give the consent which is constitutionally requisits for that act. On the other hand, should the Champort the Ministry, President Louber can, if he chooses, prorogue Parliament for some weeks, in order to give Gen. DE GAL LIFFER time to terminate the Dreyfus affair, without exposing himself to obstructive manœuvres on the part of legislative opponents.

The Fountain of the Chicago Nymphs.

We cannot altogether agree with the Western critics who are bailing LORADO TAFT as "the MICHELANGELO of Chicago art," on the strength of the astonishing fountain now on exhibition at the lake front. MICHELANGELO marked the culmination of an artistic revival lasting through three centuries. It seems to us that Lo-RADO TAPT is neither the MICHELANGELO nor yet the DONATELLO of the great Chicago Renaissance. His position should rather be compared to that of NICCOLA PISANO, for TAPT is distinctly an innovator, the founder of a new school, and the pioneer of a new movement. However, this is a matter of no great consequence.

What Fra Lorado has dore, assisted by the sympathetic and reverent pupils of his first class in sculpture in the Chicago Art Institute, namely, Miss EVELYN LONGMAN, Miss MARQUERITE WHEELER, Miss ALICE COOPER, Miss MAUDE MOORE, Miss EDITH FREEMAN, MISS CLARISSA WILSON, MISS EDITH PARKER, MISS MARY PARKER, MISS MARIE NAUGHTON, and Mrs. VERDE DUN-DAS, is to produce a work of the imagination which has won the instant apprecia-President Hadley know anything about | tion of his contemporaries and brought to a whole community the flush of a fresh consciousness of the eternal truth that life is not all stockyards. Nothing in provincial art circles has so profoundly stirred the aesthetic sensibilities of a busy town since Boston's discussion about the morality of Mr. MacMonnies's Bacchante.

It is proper to say that there is little con troversy in Chicago over the quality of Fra Lonado's genius. His mastership is freely admitted on all sides. The discussion now in progress concerning the nymphs, involves general aesthetic principles, and particularly the great question which one eminent Chicago critic succinctly defines as that of "the relative merits of the nude

and the nudeless in art." While it has not been our privilege to inspect the model of the fountain, as now set up in a Chicago park, we get from a large picture in the Inter Ocean a fair idea of its peculiarities as an independent and imaginative conception. Its relation to the question of the nude or the nudeless is obvious. In a basin of about forty feet diameter Fra Lorado and his pupils have distributed ten plaster nymphs, each seven feet and a half high, and of Flemish exuberance of anatomy. Four nymphs are posed in the centre in a group apparently studied after compositions of the school of the late SAM T. JACK. The remaining six nymphs are seated either on the curbstone of the basin, or in the pool itself, their postures indicating the variety of attitudes possible to a serious-minded ymph engaged in ablution.

It is this dominating idea of intentness the surroundings which seems to us to constitute the chief motive of the composition and to give it a claim to originality and individuality. We think those Chicago LORADO TAFT a purpose to illustrate the unrestrained sportiveness of the nymphish nature. His Rubenslike giantesses are in the water for business, not sport.

Another feature of the group of nymphs is the mutual independence, so to speak, of its constituent nymphs. Here Fra LORADO has departed from precedent and arisen far above the conventional. Nearly every one of the ten nymphs is so designed that she might be removed from the place she now occupies in the composition and put in another place. The nymph now seated on the stone coping with her toes in the water might, without artistic loss, be transferred to deep water; while nymph who is partly immersed in the tank, vigorously scrubbing her neck, might be brought out into the sunshine to dry, without interfering at all with the central idea or disturbing the barmony of the group. There is no more rigid correlation between the nymphs than between the candy Cupids which the confectioner sticks around the top of one of the masterpieces of Kohlsaat's ovens. This arrangement of detachable nymphs, capable of being moved around in the basin at pleasure to suit various sesthetic tastes, or to gratify the unreasoning whims of the populace, is a new departure in plastic art, and it may prove hereafter to be the distinguishing characteristic of the sculpture of the Chicago school of the future.

This artist is certainly in sympathy with his generation and his environment. Surrounded and assisted by pupils worthy of him, he has produced at the same time an object lesson in the art of practical hydropathy, and a work of art so impressive as to elicit from the Hon, CARTER H. HARRIsox the eulogy reported in the subjoined extract from the Chicago Tribune:

"The sun was low in the West when the Mayor arrived, and its golden light tempered the staring white of the heroic plaster figures. It mellowed the expression of the number, and they appeared at eir best when the Mayor hopped off his wheel and tipped his hat forward, to steady his visual aim. while he scrutinized them. After his first long and interrupted look he smiled, as if he were amused. Then he shifted his viewpoint and studied the group again. After he had surveyed the scene fr the nymph in the background, with one foot on a o k and her hands on her lines, was a beautiful and

well-posed figure.
""It's all good," he said, after another general survey. 'It is not in any some objectionable. It is added storm from the ocean that plays beautiful and artistic. The man who made those ducks and drakes with the day's predic figures should be proud of them.""

Among those who stand with Mayor HARmison among the champions of the nude as against the nudeless is Prof. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS. "It is good art," is his opinion. Mr. N. H. CARPENTER, Secretary of the Art

the appreciation of art goes with the people of Chicago," "Perfect lines!" "Full of grace!" "Wonderful conception!" are some of the comments heard daily at the edge of the basin. On the other hand, the President of the Law Enforcement Society is talking of carrying the nymphs into court, if anybody will make a complaint for him to act upon; and the Chairman of the Social Purity branch of the Civic Federation expresses herself with acerbity on the subject of nymphs in public places. Mrs. Susanna M. D. FRY, the National Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, merely wishes that Fra Lorado's bathers were of a more intellectual type:

"Of course, I recognize that it would not be suits ble to have statesmen and Generals and Admirals splashing water in fountains, and I also know that the place of the nymph in mythology was in the woods and in the water. But the nymph is not an intellectual goddess, therefore, how can it type intellectuality or high ideals? It stands for nothing related to high or noble mental accomplishments. That being true, does it not appear as if the charge that they are made nude is rather for the sake of nudity than for the sake of art? I have seen the originals of nearly all of the best of Greek art now eserved, and I admire these examples for their beauty and the art in them. It is the sentiment they represent that defends them from adverse criticism but what shall we say of the sentiment represented by an inferior sort of goldess who was never given eredit for a single lofty thought?"

At the present stage of the controversy we can add only one other important fact, contributed by the sculptor himself. He and his pupils "worked in secret on the figures for several months, the last six months demanding their efforts night and day." "Where is your working model? asked a reporter, anxious to penetrate the mystery of genius.

"Oh, in my head!" replied Fra LORADO TAPT, the greatest artist of the Chicago Renaissance and the NICCOLA PISANO of porkly sculpture.

Two Presbyterian Doctors of Divinity.

The Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS has given as his reason for resigning as pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in 116th street that the maintenance of such a church in that neighborhood is impracticable because it has become a Jewish district. In fact, the property is to be sold for a Jewish syna-We also quoted him as confirming the truth of a remark by "an intelligent and observant woman" that "no man should accept an ordinary Presbyterian church in this city unless he is a man of independent fortune." On these explanations by Dr. CHAMBERS We based some remarks concerning their suggestiveness as to the condition of Presbyterianism in New York. The Scranton Republican now publishes a letter from the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., editor of the New York Observer, an old Presbyterian paper, which is to this effect: "JUNE 21, 1899.

"DEAR SIR : The editorial in THE SUN, June 20, to a sensational article. Some of it is true and most of it is not true. Dr. CHAMBERS leaves because his long ministry has been unsuccessful, not because Jews have driven him out. If he had been a man of independent fortune he could not have built up a church in New York city. Dr. Batcom Shaw was richer than Dr. CHAMBERS and had not half

so good a start, and now his church is one the strongest churches in the Presbytery. THOMAS SMITH began a few years ago at 105th street, and is rapidly succeeding as the neighbor-hood grows. John Danison took the old Market street church two years ago-the neighborhood is densely populated by Jews of all sorts-and he has large congregations and is doing a fine work. We gave an account of the eightieth anniversary no long since, when Dr. CUYLER made a rousing speech. "Under the pretence of religious real Tue Sux publishes these pessimistic articles about the Presbyterian Church. The Briggs trial did alienate brethren for a time, and when brethren fall out is takes time to harmonize them again, but Baroos is gone and McGiyyear will follow if need he and ur friends outside should not borrow trouble for us, certainly not from Tuz Sun! Sincerely.

"CHARLES A. STODDARD." Dr. STODDARD, then, accuses Dr. CHAMners of speaking falsely. The Presbyterian editor says the fault is with the Presbyterian minister himself and not with the conditions as alleged by him. That is an men to settle between themselves, only expressing the hope that they will meet it in upon personal ablution without regard to the spirit of Christian brotherhood. So far as we are concerned, we accept the word of Dr. Chambers without question.

The condition of Presbyterianism in New York since the time of the Briggs controcritics are mistaken who attribute to Fra versy has been described as we have described it by many of the laymen and clergymen of that Church, and that it exists is indisputable; everybody knows of it. The example of Dr. CHAMBERS is not a solitary instance, but rather is typical.

As to the views of THE SUN and its spirit touching religious questions, they are too well known to our readers to require from us any reply to the Rev. Dr. STODDARD's aspersions.

Weather Forecasts.

The Danish meteorological office in Copenhagen is sending circulars to similar offices throughout the world asking if they will subscribe for daily weather bulletins from Iceland and the Faroe Islands when those regions are connected with Europe by cable. The Faroes are half way on the route from Denmark to Iceland, and meteorologists have long maintained the importance to the weather service of telegraphic communication with these islands. With daily reports from the far north we could prophesy much better than we do now. The Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen says it will lay and operate the line if the various Governments and Institutions interested will guarantee a certain sum. It is said that the fishing interests of the North Atlantic would be specially benefited, and the British fishermen have petitioned the Government to grant an annual subvention for the proposed cable. Scien tifle bodies, particularly in Great Britain, are supporting the project, and, according to Deputy Consul BLOM at Copenhagen, the prospects that the proposition will be cared out are promising.

The value of weather prediction depends to a considerable degree upon the extent of the area from which daily reports are received. The extension last year of our observing stations throughout the West Indies to the north coast of South America greatly strengthened our storm-warning system along the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, and it would be a boon to our weather service if daily reports were availth sides he ventured an art opinion. It was that able from a series of stations in the North Atlantic.

Every one knows that a sudden veering of the wind sometimes brings an unher abled storm from the ocean that plays tion. Weather forecasts are not likely to attain a much greater degree of accuracy unless means can be devised to obtain timely knowledge of many more factors that should enter into them. If some day the mandin. General, and afford no justi- adhering to the leadership of M. MELINE, Institute, says: "We want to see how far vantage ground it will, of course, mean outer distinct action of interest."

not only better facilities for communica tion but also a distinct advance in meteoro logical science.

Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau said, in his report for 1897, that the world still has little knowledge of the mechanics of storms. The forces in the air that give rise to atmospheric disturbances and supply the energy needed to continue them are still little understood. This is the renson why the Weather Bureau has devoted so much earnest attention, since the fall of 1895, to the exploration of upper strata of air by means of kites. As the result of long experimentation a satisfactory form of kite was perfected a year ago, and through that and other appliances we have secured new information of practical importance for the better understanding of meteorology and the making of sounder predictions.

The mistakes made in forecasting are still much the same as at the time when the Government service was established, twenty-nine years ago. The results sustain Prof. Moore's opinion that greater accuracy cannot be attained without more knowledge and particularly without atmospheric readings at high altitudes as well as on the surface.

The present generation has been trained from childhood to expect weather predictions and to use them. This accounts for the enormous increase in the distribution of the daily weather maps, of which 5,239, 800 went into the hands of the people last year, and this in addition to the wide publicity that the daily press gives to the weather reports.

The Chesapeake.

The interesting fact about the new training ship launched this week at Bath is that she has no steam motive power whatever, depending wholly on her sails. That seems an anomaly in these days.

Since sails are only exceptional survivals on any modern warship, and have wholly disappeared from the most recent of them there being no masts except military masts for the fighting tops, why, ask the objectors, should we fit up the training ship of the cadets at the Naval Academy with sails, and sails only, as the means of propulsion? It has been urged that if canvas must be employed, at least there should also be engines so as to teach steam management at the same time. Indeed the original appropriation was for a composite practice vessel, to be propelled by steam and sail.

But a subsequent act struck out the provision for propulsion by steam, in conform ity with the desire of the naval authorities to have the youngsters grounded in their education for sea service as their ancestry had been grounded. The result is a ship-rigged craft of 1,175 tons displacement, carrying six 4-inch and six smaller guns. Of course, as she is yet to be rigged, the distinctive feature of her ap pearance was not in evidence at the launching ceremony. But she will be welcomed at Annapolis as one more appliance for bringing up the cadets in the good old ways which have yielded honor to the navy and the country, and which produce great sailors in these days of ours just as in days of yore.

The Turkish delegates at the Peace Conference who insist on fighting duels, thus not practicing what they preach, should not be judged too harshly. They are merely agents of their Government in the discussion of a sort of peace that is as yet not legally established Until the Peace Conference formally adopts the peace proposed its members have undiminished all old-fashioned rights to enjoy the luxuries of war.

What the country needs is a new bank cur-rency; one that is adjustable automatically to the varying volume of industrial requirements—never too little outstanding and never too much.—Com-mercial and Financial Chronicle.

What the country needs still more, is a new arrangement of the weather, whereby the sup ply of rain will be adjustable to the varying needs of the farmers-never too little an never too much; but it cannot be had by legisissue we leave to the two reverend gentle- lation; and the currency the Chronicle asks for is equally beyond legislative power.

> An order has been introduced to the Aldermen of Boston that the famous Boston pair of ferryboat gunboats, East Boston and Governor William E. Russell, bought by the United States Government for service in the war with Spain. be bought back for the sum of \$57,500, received for the East Boston only, and an additional sum not to exceed \$40,000. The patriotic cycle of these noble craft will not be com pleted until they have been restored to their original owners in Boston, and we therefor hope that the Public Improvement Committee to whom this order was referred, will report it with approval.

Canada's Good Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is usual for the newspapers of New York and elsewhere, almost without exception, to speak of Canada as a poor country lacking in enterprice and with little trade. Let us look for a moment at the facts as re

ported by United States Consulates in the countries referred to hereunder and the statisties of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce These reports are the latest and have just been issued from Washington.

The total foreign trade of the United States for 1808 amounted to, in round figures, \$1,900,000,000, or about \$25 per head of the population, estimated at 75,000,000. total foreign trade of Canada for the same year amounted to \$300,000,000, or \$40 per head of the population, estimated at 5,000,-000, or more than double that of this country. Mexico, as we all know, is the country bordering this on the south, as Canada does on the north, and the population is about 12,000. 000, or 25 times greater than that of Canada. Let us look at the figures there. It is a coun try generally supposed to be a larger market and a more promising customer than Canada The total foreign trade of Mexico 1808 \$102,000.000, just about one-third that of Canada.

Of this sum the imports from the United States amounted in value to \$23,000,000, while Canada imported from this country in the same year goods amounting in value to \$90,000,000, or almost four fures as much

same year goods amounting in value to \$100,000,000, or almost four times as much.

We have seen that these same consular reports show the exports to Canada from the Inited States to have been in value last year \$10,000,000. They also show that the total exports from this country to all countries in America, including Mexico south to Cape Horn, amounted to \$13,000,000.

In other words, Canada took of United States products an amount about 50 per cent, greater than that of all other American countries combined.

olned.

Can this he a poor country, lacking in enterprise, and with little trade?

Many years' residence in this country has asured on that the best feeling exists here
oward Canada, and I, as a Canadian, know it
s reciprocated.

J. Beventey Robinson.

New York, June 23.

Dewey Day Music. From the Criterion.

Why would it not be an excellent, even if novel ica to engage the American Symphony Orchestra for the Dewey celebration in New York?

John La Farge," by Russell Sturgis, and "Daniel Webster," by Senator Hoar, are the chief articles in Scribner's Magazine for July. Some other contributions are "Havana Since the Occupation," by James F. J. Archibald; "Anne, a Story," by Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, and "The Foreign Mail le tire and inder Mr. Sidney Colvin's support and for Harris. Quiller-Couch and

PRAISES FOR MISSOURI. Its River Hung Up to Dry, but a Most Pro-

gressive State All the Same. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The Sun of Sunday, May 28, there was an interview with an old New Yorker who has been out West recently and has visited towns along the Missouri River which he knew forty years ago The old-timer reports that these Missouri River towns are the same old backwoods burge, having failed to keep up with the march of improvement, which doubtless is very nearly true. One who does not know the West would imagine, after reading the interview that the whole of Missouri is unprogressly and has lagged behind the procession that has heen moving steadily and grandly forward

these forty years. If there is a more progressive State in the Union than Missouri, I have failed to observe it, and I have lived in many States. The average town in Missouri, I believe, has advanced in all ways immeasurably further than the average town in New York, New, Jersey or New England within the past forty years. I will except the Missouri River towns, for rea sons which I shall explain. Forty years ago the towns along the river were the metropol of the State. In those days there were few railroads running through the State. Missouri River, as the only through waterway. carried upon its turgid bosom the freight and passenger traffle of the Commonwealth; navigation of that stream then was in its prime. The stern-wheel steamboat at that time was what the Pullman car is to-day. Forty years ago there were boats on the Missouri River. Naturally towns grew up along its banks.

How is it to-day, and how has it been for the past twenty years? The railroads have made the river a back number; they have wrung it out and hung it on the fence to dry: it is practically of no more importance than a last year's bird's nest; the Missouri River is a has-been so ord a nest; the Missouri fiver is a nas-been so far as navigation is concerned. For a number of years there was no regular boat on the river. About ten years ago a company was organized which put three or four steamboats on the stream between St. Louis and Kansas City, but they didn't pay. Now, as I understand boats run only intermittently; when they feel like it they take a day off and nobody misses them. The railroads do the business; the river takes a rest.

them. The railroads do the business; the river takes a rest.
I grant you that the little towns along the river have scarcely changed for forty years. But let us not forget the splendid towns that have grown up all over the State wherever railroads have been built. Let us not forget that the railroad is the great promoter of settlement and the high priest of progress, and progress in Missouri, as elsewhere, has newed to the line of the railroads.

The river towns are dead because navigation is dead. Navigation is dead because it is unnecessary on account of railroads that furnish superior facilities, and because it is dangerous by reason of the snags and the kinks in the eccentric stream.

superior facilities, and because it is dangerous by reason of the snags and the kinks in the eccentric stream.

The railroad towns in Missouri are as progressive as any in the United States. The people who dwell therein are more intelligent as a rule than the average Easterner, and I will tell you why. Missouri is an agricultural State; the East is a manufacturing district. The West is the farm; the East is the factory. The farmer lad and lass have time for study and for thinking; the factory worker, generally speaking, spends his or her leisure time rubbernecking on the streets.

If any one got the impression, from reading the article to which I have referred, that Missouri is a last year's haystock, I trust that he will make a trip thither and disabuse his mind of a menumental error.

New London, Conn., June 20.

THE QUESTION OF RELIGION. Truth and Hope.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-SIP: A Christian ninister is quoted in to-day's Sun as saying, "I do

not care enough about the truth to secure it at the expense of hope Can it be that a trained minister is unable to distinguish between the meaning of the word truth when used in a material sense and the same word when used in a spiritual sense? The two meanings

are as wide apart as are the poles.

When Jesus stood before Pilate He said, "Every one that is of the truth heareth My voice." Then Pilate asked him. "What is truth?" Is this minister as much in the dark as the Roman Governor

NEW YORK, June 23.

The Clerical Rationalists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Declaring that the miraculous conception and the miracles of Jesus Christ are too unreasonable for belief, some of the rationalistic clergy now set up what they call a reasonable belief, i.e., that Christ possessed no divinity greater than that of other men until by the strength of His will and the purity of His life. He fought His way to it, and to ability to resurrect Himself rom the dead. They contend that there is sufficient truth in the world, even if we coase to believe the Bible "myths" (as they term them)—as if a lot of abstract truths, which uphold no faith and create

no hope, can make mankind better or happier. Assuming to be further advanced in Biblical knowledge than those for whom they pose as guides, they when robbed of their present religious belief, will still contribute to the support of the Church and the clergy. They are likely to find that the people who become convinced of the fallacy of their beliefs will cease to contribute to a body that confers ; benefit upon its members, leaving the rationalistic pastor without a job, and thus foreing him to seek another avocation than that of ostensibly preaching a Gospel which he denies.

These clerical rationalists, however, go on drawing their salaries in full without seeming to be conscious that they are drawing pay for something that they do not furnish.

Religious Union Founded on Unbellef.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Permit me to express my approval of the admirable article in your Saturday number on the proposed movement for Christian unity among Protestants. Such a project is Utopian in the extreme, for there is scarcely a article of the Christian faith which is not denied by some one or other of these religious bodies, and a union of all these could take place on no platform which did not eliminate almost entirely the whole of the Christian faith "once delivered to the saints. Of course they can unite for certain charitable and philanthropic purposes, but as regards the propagation of the Gospel which Christ and His apostles aught, that is an absurdity.

We hear reports of a decline in religion in many quarters, and every one's own observation must when for the most part neither the Bible por the Church is recognized as having any authoritative voice? The logical tendency of such views is inevitably toward agnosticism and unbelief.

The Rate of Increase of Churches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir | Your correspondent, J. M. B., in your number of June 21, asserts four alleged reasons to show that Presbyterianism in New York and presumably elsewhere is out of line of approval, popular and divine," and that its influence is on the wane. That this is not so of the United States in general, whatever may be said of New York, is shown by following in the table of religious statistics for the year 1808 the rate of increase of the larger denominations, thus;

Denomination, Catholica Methodists Rank. Prestyterians Lutherans Then follow the smaller denominations, the Prot-

estant Episcopal increasing .0529 per cent. The 'reshyterian thus stands first in rate of increase, and that rate exceeded that of its greatest rival. WHEELING, W. Va., June 22.

Insanity and Baldness. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : I am informed by a man who seems to know what he is talking

about that men who are baldheaded never go crazy, and that there are no baldheaded men in any in-ane asylum in the country. Is this true, and if so Mark Hanna Exonerated.

From the Detroit Journal.

The horse thief was defiant. I blame my early training for my unhappy fate!

he shouted, glaring flercely into the stern faces of the vigilantes. "I scorn to truckle to popular sentiment by blaming Mark Hanna!" So the hardened wretch died, as perhaps he deserved to die, judged by the rugged standards that obtained in this crude Western community.

Plaint of the Bryanite. From George . " Williams's address to the Gloucester "The press is organized against ua."

THE PATRIOT'S FOICE.

A Stalwart American's Tribute to His Country, and Rebuke to Her Domestic Enemies. From Mr. Justice John M. Harlan's Address to the Pla

Beta Kappa Chapter of Rochester University "Some people have a curious way in which to manifest their devotion to country. There are those who rarely see anything in the operations of our Government which they approve They never fail, when the nation is in a contest or having a dispute with other peoples, to say that our country is wrong and our adversaries right, and they do this even while our brave soldiers are in far distant lands endeavoring o maintain the rightful authority of this na tion. Some have not hesitated to say, in the most public way, that those who ambush and shoot down our brave boys in the Philippine jungles are doing only what they have a right to do, and what their honor demands. They do not healtate to place the treacherous Aguinaldo by the side of Washington and Lafayette and Lincoln. One of the most conspicuous o that class has recently characterized this nation as 'a great assassin nation,' and has declared that the salvation of liberty in the United States depends upon the defeat of our gallant army in the Philippines. These men are nove happier than when attempting to persuade their fellow citizens that America is entering upon a dark and perilous future, and that all that has so far been accomplished for the liberty and well-being of the American people will be lost.

"For my part I have an undoubting faith that a great destiny awaits America, and that n the working out of that destiny, under the leadings of Providence, humanity everywhere will be lifted up, and power and tyranny wil be compelled to recognize the fact that 'God is no respecter of persons,' and that He hath made of one blood all nations of men.' No. gentlemen, let us not despair of our country. Let us have an abiding faith that it will nover depart from the fundamental principles o right and justice, nor prove recreant to the high rusts committed to it for the benefit, not alone of the American people, but of all men every where on all the earth.

"We have had political storms that seemed to threaten the destruction of our institutions; and now and then we may have been somewhat faint-hearted as to the future. During all these storms the croaker was abroad in the land. But these storms passed away and we rejoiced, and now rejoice, that our apprehensions were groundless. We may expect storms in the future, but taught by the experience of the past we will stand at our respective posts of duty in the firm conviction that the kind Providence that has always watched over this American people will bring our ship of state into the harbor of safety. We love the rocks and rills, the 'woods and templed hills' of this fair land, and, come what may, we will give to it the lest service of which we are ca-

POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. Holy Father Apparently Has No Sympathy with Royalist Intrigues.

What is deemed by Catholies to be an important utterance of the Pope is contained in a short letter to Mgr. Servonnet, Archbishop of Bourges, France, under date of May 25, which has just been made public. The letter is addressed to the Roman Catholics of the French republic, through the Archbishop of Bourges, and was in response to a communication sent by that prelate to the Holy Father asking if the interpretation put upon late apostolic docu ments and letters by certain adherents of the Royalist party in France as being antagonistic to democracy and the republic was correct. The Archbishop wrote that a feeling had become prevalent among the Royalists that opposition to the republic had the approval of the Sovereign Pontiff, especially through a misconception of the true meaning of the encyclical on Americanism, as it was believed. In his letter to the French prelate the Pope re-

peats the injunctions given in an address to the French Catholics seven years ago, when he counselled them to be faithful to the republic and to do nothing looking toward its overthrow. He also referred to the principles of democracy as laid down in the encyclical Rerum Novarum, the letter on labor, as still in force. No excuse will now be left, it is asserted, for any French Catholics or others to have any doubts as to the attitude of the Holy See toward the alleged intrigues against the French republic, which, it is said, have been carried on under the guise of the anti-Semitic agitation and Dreyfus persecution.

Following is a translation of the letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Bourges:

"We have learned, not without sorrow, that some persons have altogether wrongly taken occasion, from certain acts recently promulgated by the Apostolic See, to declare publicly that we have changed our orinious as regards that course of action on the part of French Catholies in political and social matters which we have from the first pointed out and have never since ceased to inculcate on every operativity. We have deplored this the more, venerable brother, since it tends to throw into doubt turbulent spirits, and to recall them from the right way, and it is a cause of scandal to those among you who endeaver in every way to listen and submit themselves to our exhortations, and, taking the same exhortations for their rule of life, to work for religion and country.

"As for the documents which have recentive have any doubts as to the attitude of the Holy

exhortations, and, taking the same exhortations for their rule of life, to work for religion
and country.

"As for the documents which have recently
been published by us, they relate entirely office;
to dogma or to thristian discipline, and do not
touch in any degree the injunctions which, as
we have said, concern the course of netion of
Catholies among you, and are elearly contaited in the letter to the French of February,
1882, and to the Energical Rerum Novarum.
"It is easy to understand that absolutely
nothing in these injunctions has been chauged,
and that rather the whole of them continue
with undiminished force. For it would not become the wisdom of the Holy See to depart
from opinions which it has adopted after mature consideration, and has inculeated with
continued zeal, so that any one who thinks
otherwise must be considered to inflict rash y
no small injury on the Holy See.

"These injunctions, venerable brother, we
think it right, from the love we bear your
nation, to declare anew and we again exhert
French Catholics with all our power to follow
in every respect the advice and the warning
which we have so often given for the common
good, and which we now desire to repeat even
more strongly; and, with a perfect accord of
thought and action, to allow themselves to be

good, and which we now desire to repeat even more strongly; and, with a perfect accord of thought and action, to allow themselves to be guided, moved and united together by them without delay.

"That our wishes may be granted, we impart to you and to your diocese, as evidence of our good will and an anspice of divine favor, the arostolic benediction."

Dr. Brigge's "Shackles."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ! It seems to be in order for somebody to ask the "Epise copal Clergyman." who in last Sunday's Sun described the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., as having put "shackles" on himself when he entered the Episcopal ministry, why he continues himself to wear them if they shackle him. There are a good many Episcopal min-laters who feel that their special ordination yow relating to the Bible expressly provides for the most candid attitude toward the truth about that collection of writings. I refer to the fifth question in the affice for ordaining priests; "Mil you be difigent in prayers, and in reading the Holy Serioures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same."

It is by no means certain that Dr. Briggs's critics in the Episcopal Church community of the principal of the same of the guilty of breaking their ordination your in this respect than he is likely to be. They appear to be afraid of "such studies as help to the knowledge of the same." They differently dedge and shan and misrepresent them, setting a wadmexample of timal lack of faith in the certainty of the libbe to stand investigation. It is in Friggs and his breather "higher critics" in the Episcored Church who are much more loval not only to this question, but to the piedge which every man cadained in that Church must make before the libbe on and two preshyters. "I do believe the Holy Seniourous of the tild and New Testampents to be the Word of God." If I believe that, I do not fear the severest test that higher criticism can amply to them; just as, if I find a diamond set In a ring, I do not greatly care whether the gold is four-teen, sighteen or twenty-two carnets fine. I would call it a diamond ring if the ring were copter. Ascritick Episcopal Cherox Man. for the most candid attitude toward the truth

The Jew and the Christian

To THE Edition of The Sun-Sir. As a Jew 1 dep-rocate the claims of some of my possible as well as the flattery of our Gentrie friends, when it is sought to show that the Jew is superior in many ways to his Christian brother. The truth is that we have our full share of beggars, paupers, criminals and other bad elements, and that the Jew is no better and no worse than the average man. The Semitic question will hardly be happily settled by claiming that we are "holier than thou." MAURICE LAUPHEMAN BALTIMORE, June 28.